### UNDER THE WHITE CZAR.

THE PROPLES AND TRIBES RULED OVER BY THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

Babel of Tongues in the Unucasus Curions
Customs of the Georgians The Revolt
of Shamyl Tribes in the Carr's Asiatic Dominions Equitable Buic for All,

BY MES IL MAT GAHAN. outh of the Ckrains (Little Russia) there is a large expanse of very fertile lands known by the name of Navorossia or New Russia, reaching to the frontier of Austria. These lands were really "new lands" when they were taken by the able Generals of Catherine the Great from the Nogay Tartars and opened to settlers a century ago. Catherine II. gave large tracts to her Generals and courtiers, and the noblemen brought over thousands and thousands of their peasants from other parts of Russia and installed them on the new lands. All kinds of other people flocked there, too; Little Russians seeking a new field of activity. educated Swablans, Greeks seeking refuge from the Turks; Servians and Bulgarians, Moldavians and Vallachians from neighbor-ing Bessarabia, followed by Jews and Karalms, Gipsies and Albanians, Ruthenians and Arna-utes, a very babel of different tongues was found at first, but nowedays things have shaped themselves so that Great Russian is the general language spoken except the Jewish-German

jargon used by the Israelites.

Most of these people applied themselves to the noble task of developing the latent re-sources of their adopted country and contributed to the prosperity of the empire; while descendants of other settlers, obedient to their instincts, formed a heterogeneous mass of shrewd dealers and bold promoters of enterprises and speculations. In fact, there is a certain spirit manifest in Novorossia that forcibly reminds



A MOUNTAINEER HERREW.

one of American enterprise and American industry. This last force has propelled the sons of New Russia and pushed them on into the Crimes, Caucasus, and Transcaucasia, There many of them applied their minds and strength most successfully to the development of the seemingly taexhaustible natural resources of the country; a task to which the aborigines show no inclination whatever.

No one could hope to do even comparative jus-

tice to the subject of the peoples of the Cancasus and Transcaucasia within the limits of a newspaper article. When even so learned an investigator as M. Leroy Beaulieu hardly touches on the subject of the many nationalities of that "Babel," as he calls the Caucasus well may an ordinary narrator shrink from delving in such an ethnological labyrinth. In order to make the state of things in the Caucasus the mutual relations of the different peoples inhabitating it more comprehensible. I shall place them in three groups, without reference to their classification by linguists es inhabitating it more comprehensible, and ethnologists. It must be stated that all the peoples brought in under the two first groups that are to follow are old-time aborigines of the Caucasus-the reputed cradle of the Caucasian race-and that no matter what degree of barbarism or culture, physically they represent the noblest traits that bethird head come representatives of peoples and races that are not indigenous to the Caucasus.

The first belongs of right to the great Kartvelian group of peoples, who all speak different dialects of the same tongue, have but one written language in common-the Georgianand have all been stamped with the imprint of the feudal system which has been fastened ous past. Here belong: 1, the Georgians: 2. the Gurians; 3, the Mingrelians; 4, the Imeret-



fans; 5, the Lazes; 6, the Svanetians; 7, the Adjarians; 8, the Tooshins; 9; the Pshavs, and 10, the Khevsoors.

In the second group I would place the halfcivilized and almost barbarous peoples and tribes dwelling in the mountains, in the defiles, and in the valleys, beginning with the most orderly and peaceful among them: 1, the Ossetines; 2, the Oobykhy: 3, the Lezghins, Kabardians; 4, the Tchetchentzy and the Tcherkessy, or Circassians.

In the third group belong 1, the Tartars of the Caucasus, some of them of the Nogay tribe and the others of the Turkish stock; ?, the Kurds; 3, the Koomyks, people of Uralo-Al-taic stock; 4, the Tates, speaking what is called the "new Persian" tongue; 5, the He-brew mountaineers, devoid of all the characteristics that make the race so unpopular else-where, settled most peacefully by themselves as tillers of the soil and producers, respected by their neighbors, and finally, 0, the Armentans, who are just as clannish and unpoputhe Caucasus they are generally feared and hated by Christians and Mohammedans alike. The reason of this is that they are the middle-men, non-producers, and the financial general. luses who hold all the other races in the urban population by the throat. Besides these there are in the Caucasus a great many Per-sians, who are a well-endowed, good-looking, and industrious race.

Converted to Christianity in the beginning

ever since clung to the most ancient of all churches the one organized by the disciples and upheld by Byzantium. The thousand years' struggle of the Georgians against Islamism, pressed on them successively by the hordes of Tameriane, by Persians, by Arabs, and by Turks, has earned them the surrame of the Crusaders of the East and well do they deserve it. The race has always been famed for its exceptional beauty, which in the men is enhanced by the photomest geness of their attire, consisting of the regular mountaineer's long cast, with rows of cartridges across the chest the belt oristings with arms, with the traditional heavy for "papelba" for headgear.

The Syanctes are famed as the best shots in the Caucasus—which is saying a good deal. of the fourth century, the Georgians have

Among them it is considered a shame, for instance, to bring down a flying bird otherwise than by a shot in the head. Considering him by a shot in the head. Considering him bay a but one wife, and he has probably paid her family the prize of staty cows for the privilege of marying her. The price of marying her, The price of marying her, they are scane and they are scance for the resion that girls, and do not considered by the state of the they are stated to not like to be before callly wicked to help a state of the state of a state of the state o



A GEORGIAN PRINCE.

joined forces under the leadership of Imam Shamyl, who declared in 1834 a holy war of the Moslems against the Russians, and thrus a firebrand among the wildest population of the northeastern Caucasus.

Imagine for a moment the American wild Indians to be fierce mountaineers intrenched in the heart of the Rookies and attacked by troops of the regular army, and you may understand why that insurrection of the mountaineers could not be guenched for twenty years. The losses and sufferings experienced by detachments of the Russian army while endeavoring to subdue this revoit were appailing. While moving along precipious mountain passes, dranging their guns along with them, the Russian solders—all dwellers of the plains it must be remembered—would suddenly find themselves assailed by a host of unseen endies that were shooting at them from the trees, or they would come across specially prepared landsides or impassable mountain forcents that it would take all the cunning and agility of aborn mountaineers to cross. The Commissariat Department was not so hard to manage, duce the mountaineers to cross. The Commissariat Department was not so hard to manage duce the mountaineers of the Russians. In the Daghestan the women also came out offering themselves to carry up loads for the army through mountain passes, and it was found that a Lezghin woman could easily carry sacks weighing 100 pounds and over the dizzlest heights. Many of them were engaged, whereupon the men mountaineers rebelied and refused to work so long as the Russians insulted them by paying the women the same amount of money for the same kind of loads carried up the mountains.



A GEORGIAN.



tribes that supported the Imam, and, keeping these in bonds meantime, finally overtook the great leader with a small handful of followers. Seeing Shamyl defeated, even these last supporters turned against their leader, robbed him of all his possessions, and deserted him. The Russians made Shamyl a prisoner in September, 1850, and established him with his court and attendants in the provincial Russian town of Kaluga, where he ended his life about a dozen years afterward. Thus the long insurrection was quenched. Still, knowing the treashery of the wild mountaineers, the Russians keep



A KABARDIAN LEZGHIN WOMAN.

them under constant surveillance wherever there is trouble brewing in the East. The wisdom of this was demonstrated in the year 18-77, when, during the war of Bussia with Turkey about Bulgaria, Shamyl's son Intricued in Turkey to such good effect that he succeeded in having a number of Turkish emissaries sont to the Daghestan snit the Tehetchna, and these induced the mountaineers to rise. But, although the Russians had a very small armed force there at the time, the old rebels were crushed promptly and most effectually.

But little need be told of the different peoples subject to the Carr, who inhabit his Asiatic dominions. Of these the Kirghiz alone are sufficiently important as numbers go, and the Kurds on account of the trouble they are apt to cause by their degredations. As to the divers tribes that are scattered over the enormous extent of Siberia their numerical strength is so insignificant and so steadily decreasing that most of them afford more interest to the student of ethnology, as specimens of tribes that are certain to disappear before long, than to the general public.

student of ethnology, as specimens of tribes that are certain to disappear before long, than to the general public.

Almost each of the aboriginal tribes of Siberia has its population divided into a minority, settled and of steady occupations, and a big majority composed of nomads, living in tents of felt or made of the bark of trees, who employ themselves hunting, trapping, fishing, or cattle raising. All of the aborigines are of small or of middle stature, of a type bordering on the Tartar or on the Kalmuch. All are Shamanists, their religion consisting of the worship of good spirits and the propitiating of the wicked ones by sacrifices. Some profess to be Christians, but they are a very insignificant minority, and have ready the dimmest conception of what Christianity means.

The Yakoots, of whom there are about 22%, 000, given mostly to pastoral pursuits, present the rather remarkable phenomena of a conquered people who have imposed their language on the conquerors. There is hardly a Russian in the city of Yakootsk and thereabouts who is unable to speak the language of the cancer of the aborigines. This has been brought about by the fact that all the laborers, servants, and nurses in the place are Yakoots, and their language is so ample that it is easy to acquire, Their two most characteristic traits are their guittony and their ability to hear the interest

language is so simple that it is easy to acquire, their two most theracteristic traits are their gluttony and their ability to bear the intense cold of the region in which they dwell. Traveto the region in which they dwell. Traveto the fact that the Yakoa two thiness testified with bared chest the snow diffing over his body, and sleep beacefully while the temperature is 25 below zero, and that with no evitoonsequences to himself whatever, while the hardy Yakoot horse remain in the open with impunity in such cold that the mercury freezes in the thermometers. The enormous quantities of food a Yakoot can disnose of at one of food a Yakoot can disnose of at one the first of the disposition. A Tungoos is very jolly, always may, free from care, and having a great appreciation of himmer. In all this he is a wight execution among the aborigenes of Siberia, who are generally traitions are so is currently and of a game of chess, and man, going about with his eyes protected by a currous net of horse hale and his face often tatooed. It is said, however, that it is the Tungoos women among whom the tatooing of faces is most general; they are said to have recourse to it soon after 30 so as to disquise the lines of age that begin to show on their races. The Tuluxtchee are the people who have recourse to it soon after 30 so as to disquise the lines of age that begin to show on their races of the white bears, whose meat is considered a great delicacy, and they ride on dogs mostly. Their customs are of the most fermitial to be done in the least, physical defect, which have been the hardships of not all tables that happen to a decided tendency to amalgamate with the Russian population. The Tehnktchee mostly live by walrus hunting, and concetimes who order a human being to be aftered in sacrifice in order to concline some evil and it was proved beyond doubt that the son for a long through the part of the supplied that the physical defect. The concentration of the same race, and thread and loved by the Tehnktchee, should be samphter

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country. Ask to see the name "Riverside" or "Royal" engraved on the plates, and always the word "Waltham." For sale by all retail jewelers.

not attempt to cross a yard otherwise than mounted on horseback, even women go about most of their work on horseback. This is the research why they are called the modern centre of their work on horseback. This is the research why they are selled the modern centre of the property of the

time the autogratic government obtaining in Russia is steadily, though slowly, heiping the Russian composite nation forward, insuring the Samoyed a reasonable amount of protection against this tormenter and exploitator, the Ziran; to the Tungoos against the crafty Vakoot; to the Lett against the Pole; to the Kirghis against the Sart, and to the peoples of all nationalities against the unscrupulous sharks hailing from Great Russia.

# The Remarkable Signature of a Man Who Couldn't Write.

From the Galiceston Dully Neica.

Ottanor, Tex., May 22.—Wolf Bluestine, who died at Hot Springs on the Tist and was buried at Houston yesterday merning, came to Orange a very poor man in 1876. He began merchandising, and while here acquired a capital estimated at between \$60,000 and \$75,000. He could neither read nor write, yet he was a marved in mental arithmetic. Fractions nor interest had any hard places in them for him. He offered the principal of the city schools at this place \$100 if he would teach him to write his own name within a year. The professor undertook the job and worked with great energy, but discovered that on each Monday morning every trace of the previous week's work had entirely finded from the mind of his pupil, and after five months of close attention to his undertaking, abandoned it as a hopeless case. A peculiarly constructed "BXX" was the nearest approach he ever made to penmanship, but that signature is attached to many valuable documents now of record in this county, and has for several years passed current at the banks in New York, Galveston, and Orange, often for large sums of money. It was oute as difficult to counterfeit the characters as affixed by him as it would, be to successfully imitate the signature. From the Galveston Daily Netes.

## Two Women and Some Dogs.

Two Women and Some Bogs.

From the Washington Post.

Up on Thirteenth street there lives a woman who owns a dog. She is of aristocratic lineage, the niece, I believe, of a former Maryland Governor. The dog's lineage is perhaps not quite so aristocratic, but he is the pride of her heart. Another woman, who incidentally owns a dog, has moved into that neighborhood, and the incidental dog and the pride-of-the-heart dog are not friends. The Maryland woman wasked out the other day with her dog. They met the other dog, and there was trouble. It happened to be in front of the other woman's nouse, too, and the other woman's foot to kick the incidental dog, when of a sudden her own pet ran axiost the other foot, and there was such a mix-up of Maryland woman and Washington dog as you never saw. The Maryland woman scrain-tied to her feet after a bit, but too late to keep the other woman from seeing ner, and if you'll move into that neighborhood you'll be able to keep cool in the hottest weather. It's the atmosphere.

ZOLA BACKS UP THE JEWS.

HAS ONLY CONTEMPT FOR ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATION.

Jows Are What Christians Have Made Them by Nineteen Centuries of Ill Trentment-Their Superiority in Business Instinct Due to Christian Contempt for Money Bealing-New They Are on Top of the Heap, and Christians Must Try to Acquire Equal Shill-Zola Preaches the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

From La Piparo, For some years I have been following the campaign that men are trying to carry on in France against Jews with increasing surprise and disgust. To me it has the appearance of monstrosity, I mean something beyond common sense and any idea of truth and justice. a foolish and blind thing that would put us centuries back, a thing that would end in the worst of all abominations, a religious persecution, covering all countries with blood. And I wish to speak out.

In the first place, what is the accusation against Jews? For what are they blamed? Many persons, even friends of mine, say that they can't endure them, that they can't touch their hands without feeling their flesh creep with repugnance; it is a physical horror, the repulsion of one race for another, of the waite man against the yellow man, of the red man against the black man,

I will not inquire whether there does not enter into this repugnance the distant anger of the Christian against the Jew who crucified his God, a whole secular inheritance of contempt and vengeance. After all, physical dis-gust a a good reason, the only reason even. for there is no answering people who say to you: "I hate them because I hate them, because the very sight of their noses puts me beside myself, because all my flesh revolts at feeling that they are different and opposed to

But really this reason of the hostility of one race against another is not enough. Let us turn back then to the depths of the woods; let us begin again the savage war of kind against kind; let us devour each other because we do not utter the same cry, and because our hair grows differently. The aim of civilization is precisely to do away with this savage need of falling upon our fellow man when he is not exactly like us. In the course of the ages the history of nations is nothing but a lesson of mutual tolerance, so that the ultimate dream is to lead them back to universal brotherhood, to confound them all in one common affecsible of our common suffering. And in our day to hate and to bite one another because our skulls are not constructed in exactly the same fashion begins to be considered the most monstrous of foliles. I come to the serious accusation, which is above all a social one, and I sum up the indictment. I mark out the

main lines on tit The Jews are accused of belife of a religious caste by themselves aring the
life of a religious caste by themselves aring the
life of a religious caste by themselves aring
the grown of the Jews marry among them,
or international sect, without a real country,
castells some day, if they triumph, of selving
upon the world. The Jews marry among them,
the modern laxity, sustain and encourage ach
other, and show in their isolation an extraordinary power of resistance and of slow conquest. But above all they are a practical and
for gain, a love for money,
or and the selvent of the repair
for gain, a love for money,
at a sine when money is king.

at a time when money is a time the terminal

of act is made it must be explained. What

must be added is that be level at the religion of our I.800 years of imbeel persecution. They

appear to the selection of the conduction of you Catholics, there are hardly five

millions of you catholics, there are hardly

put an end to race wars by mingling the races. Urge into marriage and leave to the children the case of reconciling the parents. That alone is the work of unity, of humanity, and liberty.

The anti-Semite agitation in countries where it really means something is never any more than the weapon of a political party, or the reault of a serious economic situation. But in France where it is not true that the Jows as man wish to persuade us, are absolute masters of power and of money, the anti-semitic agit tation is nothing but a fad, with no root in the respic. It required in order to create the appearance of a movement, which at bottom is nothing but a fad, with no root in the respic. It required in order to create the appearance of a movement, which is bottom is nothing but note, the passion of a few muddle brains in which is struggling a misguided sectarian Catholicism that situacks even the Rothschilds through a literary sophism, as the descendants of the Judas who gave up and crucified his lod. And I will add that the need of some grounds for making a noise, the desire of being read, and of obtaining resounding notoriety, have not been strangers to this lighting and public heaping up of auto da its, whose flames are purely theatrical.

And what a lamentable defeat in consequence, after so many long manths, so many injuries, depunctations, Jews pilioried daily as thieves and assassins, Christians even made into Jews when they were to be attacked, the whole sewish world chased, insulted, can demand, and nothing to show hut noise, rude words, a display of low passion, but not an act, not the sign of riceous crowd, not a cracked skull, not a broken window? What

ordinary Frenchmen must be not to listen to these daily appeals for a civil war, to preserve their reason smid these abominable incites ments, to dealy demand for Jewish blood. It is no longer on a priest that the newspaper breakfasts each morning, but on a Jew, the fattest and most forful that can be found. A breakfast as poor as the other, and certainly as stupid. And of all this there remains only the hideounness of the work, the most senseless and execurable that can be done, and tuck-lify, too, the most useless, since the passers for it, but news the madmen to struggle like devils in befouled hely water fours.

The strange thing is that they pretend that they are engaged in an indispensable and holy task. Poor people, how I pity them if they are sincere. What a frightful account they will leave of themselves; the mass of error, faisehood, sngry envy, exagnerated madness that they heap up day by day. If ever a critic steps lote this mud hele he will recold withhorton on seeing the tothe pillory of initiory like social malerators whose crimes came to naught, only on account of the strange blindness with which they were committed.

That is what astounds me constantly, that such a renewal of fanaticism, such an attempt to bring on a religious war should have cocurred in our time, in our great Paris, amid our good people, and that his a period of democracy, of universal tolerance, when there is a great memorand such a complexity of the point of destroying boundaries, of dreaming of a community of peoples, of calling together Congresses of religious, in order that priests of all sects may embrace of feeling that we are all brothers in suffering, of wisting to save ourselves all from the misery of living by raising one altar to human pity, and here there is a handful of madmen, of idiots, or of intriguers who cry out to us every morning. Let us kill the Jews, let us devour the Jews, let us have the companies of religious and processes of riches in the hands of some Jews, is certainly true, but the same excessive

#### OFF FOR AFRICA.

The Unique Mission That Is Taking Mr. Cherry to the Far Intertor.

A young man from Chicago sailed from this city on Saturday on his way to the Congo basin. where he expects to live almost alone among the natives for at least three, and perhaps four or five years. He is only 28 years old, but he has already lived three years on the upper Congo, and his story is worth telling.

A few years ago this young fellow, W. S. Cherry, decided to go to Africa to see the country and live among its people for a while. He took passage for the Congo without a great deal of money in his pocket, and not so much as a letter of introduction to anybody in Africa. He had good health, he wanted adventure, and was willing to rough it, and so he simply took

his chances. As luck would have it, he speedily obtained employment in the service of the big Dutch trading company on the upper Congo, and for nearly three years he was engaged in travelling up and and down the tributaries of the river, buying rubber and Ivory for his company. He spent a good deal of his time on the still little known Sanga River, which joins the Congo from the north, and is one of the largest affluents of the great river. Very few white men are in that vast region of the Sanga.

white men are in that vast region of the Sanga, and there the young man will live.

A remarkable thing about Mr. Cherry is that all the time he was in Africa he had scarcely a single day's illness. In fact, he enjoyed evcellent health. He took no medicine at all, though he lived in a region where white men dose themselves with quinine and arseale to kill fever germs; and what is more, he lived chiefly on native food and liked it. Manioc, bananas, maize, chickens, and goats were his staple articles of food. It is a great advantage to be able to dispense, as Mr. Cherry has done and will do acain, with all American comforts and ways of living. If he could not do it, he staple articles of food. It is a great advantage to be able to dispense, as Mr. Cherry has done and will do arain, with all American comforts and wars of living. If he could not do it, he could not carry out the plans he has now. "I know how to deal with the natives," he said to a Sun reporter just before he sailed, "and I believe I could go through Africa allmost alone and in safety. I am going back to the upper Sanga River, and my main purpose is to live there until I have thoroughly solved the question of the domestication of the African elephant. If this animal, which is still very numerous in the Congo basin, can be trained for transport and draught purposes, like the Indian elephant, it will be a great boon to white enterprises in Africa. There are men of much African experience who believe this can be done. I am of this opinion also. But the experiment has never been tried by white men in a way that promised ancress. I propose to employ the methods of the Sanga River natives in catching elephants, shall attempt to tame and train them, and I shall keep up my experiments until I have succeeded or convinced myself that success is impossible.

"I am not taking very much capital with me and I do not need a great deal. I shall have a boat flitted for salls and oars, and when I travel I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party. I shall have ten or twelve men in my party is some of them larges and powerful. I know that they will be very highly prized by the natives in their pursuit of game. I can dispose of them to the best advantage.

"

## Forty Thousand Bollars for a Ruby.

Forty Thousand Bollars for a Ruby.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Last year the sensational jewel sale of the season at Christie's famous auction rooms in King street, London, was the dispersion of the "Sporting Duchess's" pearls. This year the sale of a well-known Conduit street jewellor's stock in trade produced the season's sensation. When, therefore, the largest cut ruby I have ever seen, weighing sold; carats, was put up for sale, I was not surprised to hear Mr. Taylor rapidly run it up to 25,000. From that point the bidding slowly increased until £10,000 was reached. Here it was that we were presented with our sensation. A young man standing outside the inner and privileged circle quietly said "Eight." "I suppose you mean six thousand, eight hundred?" queried Mr. Taylor. "No. I don't." was the reply. "What's the use of wasting time? I mean £8,000." and as no one spoke after this audadous stroke the unknown young man obtained for £8,000 the finest and largest fine-cut Burmah ruby known to European collectors.

GATES'S OXYGEN LENS.

THINGS HE WILL SEE WHEN HE MAKES ONE FIFTY FEET IN DIAMETER.

One Instead of Glass for a Lens-Unique
Way of Getting an Absolute Vacuum—
A Curious Laboratory—Taking Photographs in the Bark—Other Queer Things. From the Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23,-The study of the stars is likely to be revolutionized by a new discovery. Before long telescopes will be provided; with lenses not of glass, but of oxygen gas. They can be made of simost unlimited size, so that the heaven'y bodies may be inspected at comparatively short range. The moon will be brought within a few miles, so that every topographical festure of the side which it turns toward the earth may be explored and mapped. The problem of the so-called canals of Mars will be solved, and if that planet has any inhabitants the fact will be ascertained, in short, astro-nomical science will leap into a new era.

Such are the claims made for an invention which is the achievement of Prof. Eimer Gates. The beginning of it was simply a short piece of iron tubing, in the ends of which pieces of glass were set. The little cylindrical box thus made was filled with oxygen gas. Now, it has been ascertained by Prof. Dewar, that oxygen is magnetic. He found that in a liquid condition it could be picked up by a magnet like iron filings. Prof. Gates turned this fact to account by converting the iron tabe into a magnet, winding it round and round with fine wire.

A gas, of course, is composed of particles of matter which are flying about, exercising toward each other a mutual repulsion. Thus it will be understood that the molecules of oxygen in the little box were attracted to ward the magnetized fron ring, so that the density of the gas was less in the middle than near the ring. Prof. Gates used the box; in place of a glass lens and made photographs with it. Here, then, was the discovery, namely, that oxygen gas would serve instead of class as a material for lenses. Prof. Gates says that he can build a lens fifty feet in diameter which will photograph the moon on such a scale and with such accuracy of detail that the surface of our satellite may be studed to an advantage never dreamed of

But this is by no means all. The lens of oxygen gas necessarily is far more perfect than any glass lens can be made, inasmuch as the particles of oxygen under such conditions as those described arrange themselves in accordance with mathematical law. Again it is an accepted truth that lenses of glass have their limitations. In other words, their psefulness in telescopic work does not in-crease indefinitely with bigness. The lenses made for the Lick and Yerkes observatories represent the limit of size in glass lenses. Bigger ones could not be rendered available for practical purposes. With oxygen lenses it is quite otherwise.

Prof. Gates believes that there is practically no limit to the size of the oxygen lens. His discovery will bring the whole stellar

field into comparatively near view, and the astronomy of the near future will be a selence enormously more far-reaching and composed with a lens fifty feet in diameter? What might not tale gigantic eye search out in the realms of space as yet unexplored? The topography of Mars and the other planets which attend the sun will become familiar. If there are any people on the Martian cale which attend the sun will become familiar. If there are any people on the Martian cale with them. Even found the comparative of the compara

## Where Solomon's Wisdom Falled,

From the Chicago Dully Tribune.

King Solomon was the wisest man that ever lived. People came from miles around just to look at the recorded of so much wisdom. One day a young man came to him and knelt before his throne.

day a young man came to him and knott before his throne.

"O, king, live forever," said the young man, "I am in love. I bought the object of my affection a diamond pin. She allowed me to kiss her, and later accidentally called me 'dear,' and blushed and apologized. Does she care anything for me?"

"I don't know," said King Solomon.

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